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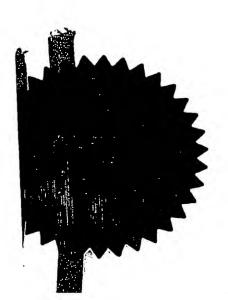
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Your reference 1.

P30890-/MGO/DBR/JAL

2. Patent application number (The Patent Office will fill in this part) 0206256.0

11 6 MAR 2002

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

Downhole Products plc **Badentoy Road** Badentoy Park Portlethen Aberdeen AB12 4YA

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

United Kingdom

Title of the invention.

"Apparatus"

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent . (including the postcode)

Murgitroyd & Company

Scotland House . 165-169 Scotland Street

Glasgow G5 8PL

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

1498043~

83300) 8 003

Country

Priority application number (If you know it)

Date of filing (day / month / year)

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Number of earlier application

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This Application relates to a centraliser for an oil 3 well tubular. 5 Expandable centralisers are known, such as the bow-6 spring centraliser, which employs resilient bowsprings that are biased into an expanded 8 configuration, and forced into a narrower bore so 9 that the springs deform between the body of the 10 centraliser and the borehole to space the 11 centraliser body apart from the borehole. 12 13 14 According to the present invention there is provided a slotted expandable centraliser. 15 16 Typically the centraliser has a body with a bore to 17 accept a tubular, and is radially expandable to an 18 expanded configuration on application of a force in 19 20 the radial direction.

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"Apparatus"

2.

Preferably, the centraliser has blades that can 1 project radially outward from the body of the 2 centraliser in a non-expanded configuration. 3 4 Preferably, the blades and the centraliser are made 5 from a metal such as steel, and can be of the same 6 thickness. 7 8 Optionally, the blades can project outwardly from 9 the body of the centraliser in the expanded 10 configuration. Alternatively, the blades can change 11 configuration during expansion of the centraliser so 12 that the expanded configuration can have a more 13 uniform radius. 14 15 Preferably, the centraliser has at least two slots. 16 17 Preferably, the slots are longitudinal in the non-18 expanded configuration, and open to generally 19 diamond-shaped apertures in the expanded 20 configuration. Typically, slots are arranged in 21 longitudinally aligned rows with slots in adjacent 22 rows being axially offset with respect to one 23 another, so that the ends of circumferentially 24 adjacent slots overlap. The rows and the slots 25 themselves need not be axially aligned; this is 26 merely a preferred option. 27 28 Alternatively, the slots are C-shaped in the non-29 expanded configuration. Other shapes of slots are 30 possible, such as Z-shapes. 31

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1 Preferably, the slots are of uniform dimension, but 2 this is not necessary. 3 Optionally, slots are uniformly distributed over the 4 body and the blades. Alternatively, the centraliser 5 has slotted portions circumferentially adjacent to 6 7 non-slotted portions. -8 9 Optionally, the non-slotted portions include at 10 least one blade. 11 12 Optionally, all of the blades are located in non-13 slotted portions. 14 Typically, the centraliser is made from a material 15 which is capable of plastic and/or elastic. 16 17 deformation. 18 Typically the centraliser is adapted to receive an 19 expandable tubular within its bore and is adapted to 20 deform radially with the expandable tubular during 21 22 expansion. 23 24 According to another aspect of the present 25 invention, there is provided a centraliser assembly 26 comprising a slotted expandable centraliser which has a body with a bore to accept a tubular, and is 27 radially expandable on application of a force in the 28 radial direction to an expanded configuration; and 29 an expandable tubular, located in the bore of the 30 centraliser.

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The tubular can comprise production tubing, casing, 1 liner, drill pipe, screen, perforation guns or any 2 other kind of downhole tubular. 3 4 Preferably, the force to expand the centraliser is 5 provided by an expander device such as an expansion 6 cone being pushed or pulled through the tubular. 7 8 The slots can have a typical length of between 1 and 9 5cm, but this is only optional, and other lengths of 10 slot can be used. 11 12 An embodiment of the invention will now be described 13 by way of example only and with reference to the 14 accompanying drawings, in which:-15 16 Fig 1A shows a perspective view of a 17 centraliser in an initial, non-expanded 18 configuration; 19 Fig 1B shows the centraliser of Fig 1A in an 20 expanded configuration; 21 Fig 2A shows an alternative embodiment of a 22 centraliser in a non-expanded configuration; 23 and 24 Fig 2B shows the centraliser of Fig 2A in an 25 expanded configuration. 26 27 Referring now to the drawings, Fig 1A shows a steel 28 centraliser 10 in a non-expanded configuration, 29 attached to a slotted expandable steel tubular 12. . 30 The slotted expandable steel tubular 12 is well 31 known in the art. Both the centraliser 10 and the

tubular 12 have many slots 18, distributed 1 approximately uniformly over the surface. 2 3 The centraliser 10 comprises a body 14 and blades 16 4 which project radially outwards from the body 14 in 5 6 the non-expanded configuration shown in Fig 1A. this embodiment the blades 16 are hollow projections 7 formed by pressing the blade shape from the body 14, 8 and are of the same thickness and material as the 9 body of the centraliser 10. 10 The blades 16 each comprise an outer face 16A, side walls 16B and end 11 12 walls 16C. 13 14 The slots 18 are typically between 1-5cm in length and are arranged in parallel rows that are aligned 15 with the axis of the tubular 12 and the centraliser 16 10. Slots in circumferentially adjacent rows are 17 axially offset with respect to one another, so that 18 the ends of the circumferentially adjacent slots 19 overlap, leaving a web of metal between the ends of 20 axially adjacent slots, and their circumferentially 21 22 adjacent neighbours. Each slot 18 has a much shorter length than the axial length of the 23 centraliser 10. The slots 18 cover both the body 14 24 25 and the blades 16. 26 All of the slots 18 may be of uniform size and shape, or alternatively, the slots on the blades 16 could be differently shaped to the slots on the body 14.

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In use, an unexpanded centraliser 10 is fitted onto 1 a string of expandable tubulars 12, with the tubular 2 12 received within the bore of the centraliser as 3 shown in Fig 1A. The string is lowered into a 4 borehole to the depth where expansion of the tubular 5 12 is desired. An expander device (not shown) is 6 then pulled or pushed through the tubular 12. 7 possible expander device is an expander cone, which 8 is typically pulled/pushed by a hydraulic ram or by 9 fluid pressure. The expander device expands the 10 tubular 12 as it passes through it, and as the 11 tubular expands this expands the centraliser 10 12 located on the outer surface of the tubular 12. 13 14 The largest end of the cone has a greater cross-15 sectional area than that of the non-expanded 16 centraliser, so as the cone passes the centraliser 17 10, the centraliser 10 experiences a radial 18 expansion force from the expander cone (transmitted 19 via the expandable tubular 12). The two sides of 20 each slot on the centraliser 10 are pushed apart 21 from each other, which widens the slot to the extent 22 permitted by the web of metal between adjacent 23 Thus, the slots change shape; from being 24 long and thin, they become shorter fatter diamond-25 shaped apertures. The centraliser radially expands 26 to the size of the widest part of the expander cone. 27 The shape of the final aperture in the expanded 28 centraliser 10 is determined by the size, shape and 29 strength of the web between the slots. 30

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The blades 16 do not need to expand as much as the 2 · body 14 of the centraliser 10 in order to 3 accommodate the expander cone, as they have already 4 been pressed out of the body of the centraliser 10. Thus, the slots of the outer faces 16A may adopt a 5 6 different shape (e.g. narrower) on expansion as compared with the slots on the body of the 7 8 centraliser 10. Likewise, parts of the side walls 9 16B and end walls 16C need to expand more than other 10 parts, so there can optionally be a non-uniform pattern of apertures on the expanded centraliser, 11 12 which can be used to influence the shape and 13 strength characteristics of the expanded centraliser 14 After the cone has passed the centraliser 10, the whole centraliser 10 adopts approximately the 15 16 same inner diameter as the outer diameter of the 17 tübülar 12. 18 19 Fig 1B shows the centraliser 10 of Fig 1A in an 20 expanded configuration. The outer faces 16A of the 21 arms 16 have expanded less than the body of the 22 centraliser 10, so that the expanded centraliser 10 has a generally uniform radius. 23 24 25 This embodiment is useful for inserting expandable 26 tubulars such as screens into a borehole, where the 27 blades 16 of the centraliser 10 are required to ease 28 entry of the string into the hole but are not 29 required after expansion of the screen against the 30 borehole wall. With slotted blades as in this embodiment, the centraliser can ease the passage of the string into the hole, reducing friction between

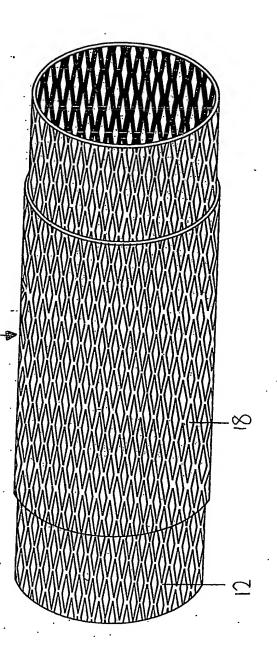
the screen and the hole, and spacing the screen from 1 the wall to enhance insertion, and after expansion 2 of the string can virtually disappear against the 3 borehole wall. 4 5 In this embodiment the pattern of the slots on the 6 blades and the body are substantially the same and 7 this can give rise to a non-uniform pattern of 8 apertures on the expanded centraliser. In other 9 embodiments, the pattern or shape of the slots on 10 the blades 16 can differ from the pattern or shape 11 of the slots on the body of the centraliser 10, so 12 as to adopt a more uniform pattern of apertures 13 after expansion of the centraliser 10. 14 15 Fig 2A shows an alternative embodiment of a 16 The centraliser 10A has a body 24 centraliser 10A. 17 and longitudinal strips 20, which are not slotted. 18 Blades 25 are positioned on the longitudinal non-19 slotted strips 20. The rest of the centraliser 10A 20 is slotted, as in the embodiment of Figs 1A and 1B. 21 22 Slots 28 are aligned axially in rows, as in the 23 embodiment of Figs 1A and 1B. Slots 28 in adjacent 24 rows are axially offset with respect to one another. 25 Each slot 28 has a much shorter length than the 26 axial length of the centraliser 10A. 27 28 In use, the centraliser 10A is attached to a portion 29 . of slotted pipe and expanded in the same way as the 30 centraliser 10 of Figs 1A and 1B, i.e. by means of 31 The slotted parts of the an expander cone:

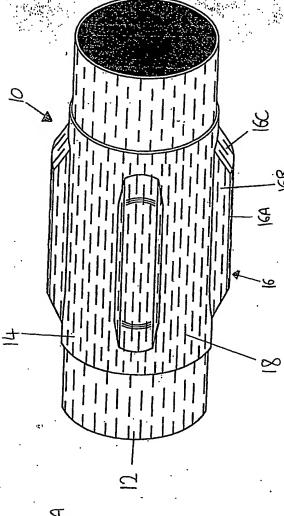
centraliser 10A expand in the way described above: 1 2 the two sides of each slot are pushed apart from each other, which widens the slot. 3 The long thin 4 slots become shorter fatter diamond-shaped 5 apertures. 6 The non-slotted strips 20 do not substantially 7 8 expand (apart from possibly some plastic/elastic deformation). 9 Thus, the non-slotted strips 20 do not change their shape substantially, and the blades 10 25 remain protruding from the expanded body 24. 11 They may become further circumferentially spaced 12 apart from each other, due to the expansion of the 13 slotted parts of the body 24 between the blades 25. .14 Fig 2B shows the centraliser 10A of Fig 2A in an 15 16 expanded configuration. 17 This embodiment is suitable for expandable casing 18 strings that still require a centraliser function 19 after expansion, for example to provide an annulus 20 for cement, or to wash out debris or other material 21 from the well after insertion of the casing. 22 23 It should be noted that it is possible to provide 24 some embodiments with intermediate properties, for 25 example a slotted body and blades with comparatively 26 27 fewer slots, so that the blades can expand less than the body, and a small blade structure is left after expansion. Modifications and improvements can be incorporated without departing from the scope of the invention.

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בענא (הפל)





This expandable Centralizer unit is designed to expand with the Expandable Screen/Liner/Tubular. When the running Mandrel is pulled up through the tubing to expand it, this will also expand the Centralizers at the same time. The thickness of Centralizer material is all that will be left on the outside of the screen

CENTRALIZER Fig 28

This expandable Centralizer unit is designed to expand with the Expandable Screen/Liner/Tubular. When the running Mandrel is pulled up through the tubing to expand it. This will also expand the Centralizer Body at the same time, and will still give a goo Stand—off, with the Centralizer blades being still into

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